BOMBAY GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED THRICE A WEEK, ON EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY, MORNING.

PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—52 RUPEES PER ANNUM;—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, 48 RUPEES PER ANNUM.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

Vol. LI. BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1840. 3,224.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

WHICH will contain a Precis of Indian Intelligence for the past Month.

The Public and Subscribers of the Gazette are informed that an Overland Monthly Dispatch, will be published at this Office for the present and every succeeding Mail.—To Subscribers of the Gazette, *Gratis*.—Non Subscribers one Rupee per Copy and to Subscribers for the above alone Rs. 10 per Annum, in England £1. 1s.

The Outstation Subscribers to the *Bombay Gazette* are hereby informed that if they will favor the Editor with the names of the Parties in England to whom they wish their Overland Gazette to be sent, they will be forwarded punctually through the Post Office here by each Steamer.

No Postage is levied by the Falmouth route and by Marseilles Twopence.

Agents in England, Mr. Richardson, Cornhill; Messrs. Grindlay, Christian and Matthews, 16, Cornhill, and 8, St. Martin's place, Charing Cross.

Bombay Gazette Office, No. 5, Forbes Street.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS of the BOMBAY GAZETTE are respectfully requested to take notice that the New Proprietorship commenced from the 1st of June 1840, and that all accounts &c. with the present concern will commence from that date.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS to the GAZETTE are requested that whenever a change of residence or Station may take place, they will be pleased to give information of the same, in order, to prevent mistakes in forwarding their Newspaper.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

THE LADIES and GENTLEMEN of the Presidency and the Public in general are hereby informed, that VISITING and INVITATION CARDS will be neatly executed and on reasonable terms at this Office.

All orders for Copper Plate Engraving and Card Printing addressed to the Printer of this Paper will be carefully attended to.

Bombay Gazette Office, Oct. 14, 1840.

TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

THE following Works are for Sale and to be had on application at this Office.

MARRYAT'S CODE OF SIGNALS, Sixth Edition, of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Parts, with the Supplement to the above, and also the Honorable Company's Steamers and Ships of War, corrected and enlarged with considerable alterations and additions..... Rs. 2

Report of the Commissioners for Inquiring into the Naval and Military Promotion and Retirement... Rs. 2

Proceedings of a General Court Martial held at Fort George on Captain D. G. DUFF, 16th Regt. N. I..... Rs. 1

ADVERTISEMENT.

MANY applications having been made to the EDITOR of this Journal, and promises of assistance given to get up a *Sporting Magazine*. It is hereby announced that if a sufficient Number of Subscribers send in their names to repay the outlay, a BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE will appear in October, and be repeated *Quarterly* The price to Subscribers will be 12 Rupees a year single numbers 4 Rupees, communications will be thankfully received.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office;

Respondentia Bonds, each..	Rs.	1
Ship's Articles.....	,,	1
Policies of Insurance.....	,,	1
Bills of Exchange, per set....	Ans.	8
Interest Bonds.....	,,	8
Bills of Lading.....	,,	8
Powers of Attorney, each.....	,,	8

Bombay, 14th October 1840.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO LIVERPOOL.—The A. I. Barque "ANN," 575 Tons burthen per Register, J. SALKELD Commander.

Apply to WM. AND THOMAS EDMOND AND CO.

Rampart Row, Oct. 14th 1840.

TO be had at the Godowns of the undersigned, Superior Sherry in wood from the House of *Apalatagui and Co.* of Xeres.

In Butts at.....	Rs.	550
Hhd. at.....	,,	300
Quarter Casks.....	,,	150
In quart Bottles per dozen.....	,,	18

WILLIAM AND THOMAS EDMOND, & Co.

Rampart Row, 14th Oct. 1840. (*)

SALE BY AUCTION.

THIS day Wednesday the 14th Instant, Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. will sell by Public Auction a large assortment of Beeds of various colors, An Invoice of Books comprising Works on every subject of Literature, A Trombone, French Horn, Clarionet, Flutes, &c. &c. an Invoice of Oilman's Stores, consisting of Hams, Berkley Cheeses, Rolled and other Bacon, Bottled Fruits, Herring &c.

Also several Bales of Grey Long Cloth Red Turkey Twill, Dimitty, Wearing apparel, Foolscap paper, and a variety of other Articles.

At noon any Horses or Vehicles offering.

THE FIRST CALLUTTA LOTTERY OF 1841.

TICKETS and Shares in the above Lottery are for sale at WITHULDASS BHOYCHUND and Co. opposite to the General Post Office at the following prices viz.

Whole Ticket	at Rupees	118.	each
Half	Do.	59.	,,
Quarter	Do.	30.	,,
Eighth	Do.	15.	,,

TERMS CASH.

The Drawing will commence on the 1st December next.—Bombay, 14th October 1840.

GUNS AND PISTOLS.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of Messrs. HIGGINSON AND CARDWELL, an assortment of well finished Double and Single Barrelled Guns, Rifles, Holster and Pocket Pistols, of Messrs. WILLIAMS and POWELLS Manufacture.—Meadow Street, 14th Oct. 1840. (*)

Marine Department.

NOTIFICATION.

Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council to Despatch a Steamer with a Mail for Suez, on Saturday the 31st of October next.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

Shipping Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.—October 12th, Ship Charlotte, Joseph Pecket, Master, from Hull 16th September. *Passenger.*—Dr. Laverant, from Mauritius.

SAILED.—Oct. 10th, The E. I. C. Steamer Cleopatra, Lieut. F. P. Webb. Comg. to Vingorla and Kurrachee.

Do. 12th, Brig Futhel Bary, G. C. C. Bamben, Master, to Bushire.

Shipping in the Harbour.

R. I. C. VESSELS.	E. I. C. STEAMERS.
Receiving Ship Hastings.	Satellite.
SCHOONERS	Hugh Lindsay.
Shannon, Mahi and Taptee.	Sesostris.
CUTTERS.	Victoria.
Emily and Nurbudda.	

Merchant Vessels.

ENGLISH.	
Clarendon.	John Mitchell.
Julia,	Gilmore.
Crown,	Amazon.
John,	Ellen.
Allan Ker.	Recovery.
Westmoreland,	Herculean.
Kingston.	Orleana.
Thomas Bold	Bombay.
Dartmouth.	James Morgan.
Marah	Ann.
Sohn Garrow.	Royal Saxon.
Jadonna.	Charlotte.
COUNTRY.	
Benares.	Maria.
Cauderbux.	Ruby
Pittamber Savoy.	Ardaser.
Caroline.	Cornwallis.
Sir Wm. Wallace,	Sultana
Colone. Newal.	Lowjee Fally.
Atiet Rahimau.	Charles Forbes.
Caledonia.	Fanny,
Easavic.	

FRENCH.	PORTUGUESE.
La Adele.	Brig Simplicia.
Le Gabrielle.	

Vessels expected to Sail.

Vessels.	Agents.	Destination	To Sail.
A Steamer.....	Spt. I. Navy	Suez.. ..	31st Oct.
Allan Ker.....	Gillanders E. & Co.....	London ..	dispatch.
Sarah.....	Grey & Co....	London ..	In Oct.
Gilmore.....	Ritchie Steuart and Co.. ..	Do.. ..	immeditely
Madonna..	Dirom C. & Co	Liverpool	20th Oct.
Herculean	W. Nicol & Co.	Liverpool	In Oct.
John Mitchell..	WhiteBarlasCo.	Liverpool	Dispatch.
John Garrow ..	Foster & Co..	Liverpool	Dispatch.
Ellen.....	Skinner & Co.	Liverpool	Dispatch.
Hannah	T. Jefferies&co.	Singapoor.	
Sir W. Wallace	T. Jefferies&co.	Calcutta..	dispatch
Caroline..	Aga M. Rahim	Persian G	immedly.
Kingston.....	Skinner & Co.	China....	
Thomas Bold..	McVicarB. Co..		
Sultana..	Metah Savah...	China.....	
Recovery.... ..	W. Nicol & Co.	China.. ..	9th Oct.
Dartmouth.. ..	Dirom C. & Co.	Do.. ..	dispatch
Ardaseer	C. Cowasjee ..	Manilla ..	Do..
Adele..... ..	Davoud Sassoon		
Lowjee Family..	Forbes and Co..		
Orleana.....	.....		

Vessels Expected.

Vessels.	Agents.	From.	To Sail.
Juverna.....	.....	London ..	
Ida.....	.....	London ..	25th May.
Childe Harold.	.....	London ..	6th July.
Java.....	.....	London ..	14th June
Malabar.....	Skinner & Co...	Do.. ..	1st Augt..
Midas.....	.....	Do.. ..	21st June.
Thomas.....	B &A. Hormuzjee	Do.. ..	15th Aug.
Severn..	.....	Do.. ..	10th April
Europe.....	.....	Do.. ..	2d July.
Francis Speight	.....	Do.. ..	15th July.
Mary Bulmer..	.....	Do.. ..	24th June.
Helena.....	McG. Brownrig co	Liverpool	6th June.
Harriet Scott.	Pollexfen Milne & Co.....	Do.. ..	29 May.
Superior	.....	Do.. ..	
Frances..	H. & Cardwell...	Do.. ..	29th June.
PrincesCharlot	.....	Do.. ..	30th June.
Duke of Lancaster.....	.....	Do.. ..	
Ophelia&Anne.	.....	Do.. ..	
Tweed.....	.....	Do.. ..	
Brilliant.....	Skinner & Co...	Clyde.. ..	1st July.
Ramsay.....	Skinner & Co....	Do.. ..	15th July.
Hugh Walker..	Skinner & Co...	Do.. ..	15th do.
Memnon.....	Dirom Carter&c.	Llanelly ..	5th July
Ingleborough .	E. Macleon &Co	Do.. ..	10th July.
Emilia..	T. Jefferies&Co	Bordeaux	4th June.
Bolivar.....	.....	Rio.....	
LeCeres	T. Jefferies &Co	Nantes ..	1st Feb.
Mavis.....	.....	China....	

Time of High Water.

OCTOBER 1840.	MORN. H. M.	AFT. H. M.
14th Wednesday.....	1 36	0 59
15th Thursday.....	1 22	1 42

Diary of the Week.

Oct, 14—Wednesday.
15—Thursday.
16—Friday.
17—Saturday.—Ethelreda.
18—Sunday.—18th Sunday after Trinity.—St. Luke. Mr. Lushington assumes the Government of Madras, 1827 Moon Last Quarter.
19—Monday.—Agra taken, 1803,—East India Brigade disbanded, 1814.
20—Tuesday.

Military Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 13th.—Capt. Leslie, H. Artillery, from Poonah.
do. do. Asst. Surgeon Keith, 1st Troop H. B., from Poonah.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 13th.—Ensign Fanning, 9th Regt. N. I., to Poona.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTH.—At Deesa, on the first Instant, the Lady of Major Farrell, 6th Regt. N. I. of a Son.

DEATH.—On Tuesday the 13th Instant, in the Fort, Surgeon J. Butchart, Actg. Garrison Surgeon, aged 45 years.

CORRESPONDENCE.

HORSE ARTILLERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—As a portion of the Horse Artillery has arrived in Bombay, can you obligingly inform me whether the Officer in Command, or the Commandant of the Garrison, intends favoring us, poor Bombayites, with a Review of them before their embarking for Field Service?

As their number is but small, and consequently capable of manœuvring on the Green, facing Fort George and as an exhibition of their movements would afford a novel and amusing spectacle to the many hundreds who have never seen a body of that distinguished corps in "*War-Trim*," it is sincerely hoped that the Officer, under whose direction they are, will kindly favor us with a scene so eagerly desired.

Perhaps Mr. Editor you will be good enough to intimate to your numerous readers the days appointed for Reviewing, or Parading, the abovementioned Troops, or the Dragoons, when they arrive?

Your constant reader,

JANE ——.

Bombay, 12th Oct. 1840.

"*Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice.*"

THE GAZETTE.

Wednesday, October 14, 1840.

WE insert a letter from "JANE" who wishes to witness a Horse Artillery Review. The fair Lady certainly seems to have a penchant for the "pride, pomp and circumstance" of War, and we have no doubt that the gallant Commandant of the Garrison will feel much pride in granting her request, particularly as he is about to proceed on Service with the Troops, she wishes to see in WAR TRIM. We sadly want some amusement in Bombay to vary the monotony of the Evening Drive, and make us oblivious for a while of heat and Musquitoes, and as smoke is said to drive away the latter, a little Artillery practice might clear the air of the swarms which infest the Fort. We think too a GRAND review would be rather a Politic measure, as Soldiers never fight better than when they know they carry the good wishes of their fair friends to the Field.

THE *United Service Gazette* says that we are doubtless pleased with the introduction of the Percussion Lock to the Musket in India. We are *certainly highly pleased as* every person who wishes to see the brave defenders of his Country more efficiently armed, *must be*, we care not where the touch hole is to be, all we contended for was the adoption of a Percussion Lock, and the present seems so much a better invention than any other, inasmuch as the Musket is to be at least a pound lighter in weight. But we yet wish that the Fuzee was given to the Sepoy instead, and that the "*ricketty bit of steel,* as our contemporary calls it (and very justly) was supplanted by the Rifle Sword Bayonet. We have heard that there is a chance of light spears being given to the Troopers in the ensuing Campaign, and we have no doubt they will be found a particularly unpleasant weapon to the Beloochees. Now that an English Dragoon has lost his Pistols, he is of very little use except in a charge on a plain and we think in a mountainous Country, the spear will be found to be "uncommonly suited to the Native of the Country and the species of Warfare likely to be encountered.

OUR Contemporary of the *Courier* in a Supplement issued last night, states that intelligence has arrived "that Now Nohal Sing (who by the way is not the real head of the Seikhs while Kurruck Singh lives,) has written to Dost Mahommed to propose an alliance against the British."—Now with all due respect for our Brother's sources of information we imagine this to be a mere supposition of the writer of the News. In the first place the Seikhs and Affghans hate one another, and have been fighting for years, and besides what is the presumptive Heir to the throne of the Punjaub to gain by any such alliance? Dost Mahommed had enough of the Seikhs in Runjeet Singh's time, and he will not be such a fool as to send a Son to Lahore to be a hostage for his good behaviour. Moreover Now Nehal Singh has as it is said evinced great Talent, and he cannot be ignorant of Runjeet's maxim of always preserving peace with the British. Should the young man however make the attempt he must soon succumb, and his Territories will then as they should have been at Runjeet's Death, added to our Dominions. The Punjaub with the Indus for a frontier line would have been a natural and superb boundary to our dominions. We have now Shah Shoojah to support and maintain, and have virtually pushed ourselves in contact with Russia and Persia—There was but one policy which ought to have been pursued, and it is an opinion which like *Falstaff's colour* "we will die in." Dost Mahommed should have been treated with, and all the Territory on the right Bank of the Indus secured from Kurrachee to the Himalaya Range. We should then have had allies (half civilized to be sure) but still allies in our front to bear the first tug of war with the Russian Bear. We have now gone up to him and must return Hug for Hug with him or as Conan said to his Tuperual Majesty "Claw for Claw."

THE *Agra Ukhbar* in attempting to correct a mistake about the Gallant Commander of the Fort of Kahun has fallen into another. Captain Louis Browne belongs to the 5th N. I. commonly called the Kalee Pultun and well known as one of the most distinguished of the Bombay Regiments. We give this for the correction of our contemporary who seems by his strictures in the affair of Zirtaf, to be very much interested in mistaking not only the officers but the men of our army.

WE continue our extracts from Dr. Kennedy's very amusing work, and not the least diverting is the account of the Installation of the Knights of the *Dooranee Empire*. As we are upon that subject, we should like to know why the author of this work who was at the head of the Medical Department of the Bombay portion "Corp d'Armie of the Indus" did not receive the insignia of the order, when every Field Officer was complimented by being raised to the *Dignity*. It would be a farce to say that such an omission was dictated by Shah Soojah. It must have originated with our authorities, and we think the neglect not at all to their credit. It is true a Medical Officer is strictly speaking a non combatant, although the annals of Indian Warfare show many a worthy son of Esculapius, who has wielded the sword with equally fatal effect as the Powder or Pill, but granting he is not foremost in the ranks, he is still the man who is most concerned in the health and preservation of the Soldier. On his arrangements depend the comforts of the sick and wounded, and the weight of responsibility on his shoulders is as great or greater than that borne by a Chief of a Brigade. From every account Dr. Kennedy appears to have conducted his arduous duties to admiration, and although the distinction may not be so much to be coveted as an European Decoration, still as a record of services performed, we see no reason why the heads of the Medical Staff should have been forgotten. There is one reason which the worthy Doctor has furnished himself by this publication, but which we trust did not influence the great men of the expedition in leaving him out. It is a well known fact that the commander of the forces had a serious dislike to all men who were in the habit of wielding a pen, and our authors predeliction being known and the fact of "his takin notes

an' faith he'll prent it,"

might have stood in this way. No one connected with the Press of Bombay will forget the words *"Sic volo sic jubeo stat pro ratione voluntas"* As for the argument that it is not usual to decorate the Medical branch of the service for distinguished conduct, we can only refer to Drs. Burnes and Lord. The one with the Guelphic and the latter with the Dooranee Order. But in our dislike of injustice under whatever form we have wandered from our Sketches, and shall now proceed to lead our readers, to the description of Tatta.

The first view of Tatta is very imposing; the buildings occupy a rising ground or swell, which may probably be formed of the *debris* of the ancient city. Scattered trees, acacia and neem, with abundant underwood of tamarisk, gave a lively green; and the architectural character of the houses, with flat roofs, over-topping the trees on the rising ground in successive stages, formed altogether as fine a picture or city scenery as I remember to have seen in India; excepting, indeed, the first view of Broach from under a banyan-tree on the Ocliseer side, which in my opinion is unequalled anywhere. But Tatta, like Broach, has now no further interest, except in its history, extending into the age of fable. A scanty population—under two thousand souls—is scattered about its ruins, in mud-built hovels: what were once the palaces of the Mogul nobility are now desolate and unoccupied: and the river, which once flowed under its walls, now rolls at four miles' distance to the eastward. A more perfect picture of decay cannot well be imagined; whilst even the mud-built hovels, whose plaster had been renewed since the last season, appeared, from the grey earthy colour of their walls, and the absence of any appearance of roof,—they being all flat terraces,—to be only continuations of the older ruins.

The river, now four miles distant, is said to be upwards of one thousand five hundred yards wide, and certainly seems wider than the Nurbudda at Broach. It is a bold and majestic stream; and, though bounded only by mere mud-banks, sometimes rising twenty feet above the water, with no distant mountains to lend grandeur to the scene, yet the associations and old histories connected with this ancient river suffice to rivet one's attention, and carry the mind through the chances and changes of three thousand years, which have not operated more mightily here on the puny generations of man than they have on the face of nature herself, overturning and defacing those landmarks and boundaries which in all other countries seem coeval with the globe, and destined to endure with its duration.

The desolation of this scene is complete. It was formerly a place of great prosperity, exulting in a rich and stirring population—it is now a vast mausoleum.

There is nothing in living Tatta that can recall a single idea of its ancient wealth, population, and importance, but its cities of the dead; the cemetery of six square miles may not contain less than a million of tombs! a rude guess, but the area would admit of four millions, and little space seems lost; whilst irregular lines of tombs and detached groups of them are seen in every direction as far as the eye can reach from the summit of the loftiest of the number.

The style of the architecture is everywhere modern and Mahomedan; but in advancing northward, nearly three miles entirely through *ruins*, a headland promontory jutting into the plain is reached, and at its apex are found two or three venerable relics, small cupulas about fifteen feet in diameter, which betray the Hindoo origin of the art. They appear to be of extreme antiquity, but are not, like the buildings at Dholka, of Hindoo creation, defaced of their Hindoo symbols and turned to Mahomedan purposes; nor yet are they like some of the Ahmedabad buildings, where faint traces of Hindoo symbols have crept into and been mixed up with the Mahomedan arabesques: these are free from anything that could, at first sight, have offended the most rigid of the Caliphs; the architectural style is unquestionable, and they appear to be the most ancient of the ruins, coeval apparently with the establishment of Mahomedan supremacy in Sind.

The meditations among such myriads of tombs are painful and oppressive; we hear and read of dust returning to dust, and are so accustomed to the truth and its occurrence, that we are callous till the bolt strikes home; but the Mahomedan fidelity to the buried bones, which admits no opening of an ancient grave for a new interment, so completely covers the face of a country near ancient cities with relics of the long-forgotten dead, that the mind seems overwhelmed, and, as it were, subdued in the contemplation of all the pangs that have been felt, and the tears that have been shed, and all "the piteous tales of domestic grief those tears watered," as if some heavy catastrophe of pestilence had recently swept off a nation at once under our eyes, or as if the spectator stood, like the last man, the sole survivor of his race.

The Investiture of the order of the Dooranee Empire!!!

In a court-yard of about a hundred yards square, a ruinous and neglected garden, and surrounded by ruinous buildings of the old palace, in which a dozen or two of bricklayers and plasterers were at work repairing the dilapidation and neglect of the past thirty years, and who never stopped their work to look at us, sat the old King alone in his glory; his throne being one of our old camp-chairs, value, when new, some four or five rupees at the utmost; behind it stood two old fat eunuchs, each holding a dish in his hand: and up to this extraordinary dumb show we marched, and were all ranged behind and on the right of the camp-chair with the King in it.

When all was ready—and it took less time when I could have supposed—Sir John Keane stepped before the said camp-chair with the King in it, and gravely dropped on his knees before the Dourance Emperor. One of the fat eunuchs waddled to the front, and uncovered his dish, in which was the decoration and ribbon of "the order of the Dourance empire." The Emperor with great difficulty stuck it on; and, Sir John's coat being rather too tight, it cost him some effort to wriggle into the ribbon: but the acorn in time becomes an oak, and Sir John was at last adorned, cap-a-pie, a Knight Grand Cross of the Dourance empire!

The decoration required eloquence: and Sir John, standing before the Emperor, delivered himself of a speech, in which there was a great deal about "hurling a usurper from the throne,"—at which my uncle Toby might perhaps have whistled his lillibullero.

But as the Emperor of the Douranee empire did not understand English, the Chief's Persian interpreter, Major Powell, stepped to the front to interpret. Poor man! he was "not accustomed to speak in public," and made but a bad job of it; and the Emperor, who seemed to wish the whole affair over, broke into the midst of the interpretation with his own observations complimentary to the British general, the British army, and the British government. Burnes, for some reason best known to himself, wished the whole interpretation to be fairly and fully driven into and through the imperial ears, and whispered "Deegurust," "There is more of it;" which silenced the Emperor, and Major Powell went on: but, making a pause to take breath, his Imperial Majesty began again, and was again silenced: a third pause, and again his Imperial Majesty commenced, and by that time Burnes seemed tired too, and the Emperor had it all his own way, and all the talk to himself for the rest of the ceremonial. Mr. M'Naughten and Sir W. Cotton were next invested; and Sir A. Burnes and Sir Martin Wade were told that they were created Knights Grand Crosses too, but that the goldsmith had not been able to make the decorations in time for them, but they might rely on receiving them in as short a time as he could compass it. Lord Auckland was declared a Knight Grand Cross also; how Colonel Pottinger escaped, can be only explained by the wonderful good fortune that has attended that gentleman through life.

The Grand Crosses being created, the Knights Commanders and Companions were to be invested, but the decorations had not been made; and it was clear that if there was to be a kneeling and a tow-tow for each, there would be no end of it: so an officer in a Bengal Cavalry uniform, holding a paper in his hand, shouted out the names of the "men whom the King delighted to honour;" and we, the *oi polloi*, being all drawn upon the right of the King, the parties so named stepped forth in succession, and, crossing in front, bowed to the King, and ranged upon the left. The officer, who thus enacted the Grand Mareschal of the palace, read with a clear good voice, and deserved to have been a Grand Cross himself, if his taste lay that way, for the fine feeling he showed when, in reading the original list, he paused on the names of Brigadier Arnold and Colonel Herring, and, reading them with a subdued tone, added "deceased," and passed on to the next in order. This honourable tribute to the dead was the only incident in the whole affair that seemed worth recording for anything but its extreme absurdity.

The decoration of the order is a Maltese cross, a bad imitation of the Guelphic order of Hanover; and it was the more absurd to give a Christian's most sacred religious badge as an honour supposed to be conferred by the most bigoted petty Mahomedan government in the world; because the arabesque star of six points, which forms the ornament of the historic gates of the tomb of Mahomed of Ghizni, would have been so peculiar and appropriate an emblem of a Douranee institution. The ribbon, "party per pale vert and gules," is in good taste; and, when manufactured in England, will no doubt be very ornamental.

When the list was read out, and all was over, there rose the cry of the disappointed; and I saw Sir John Keane much excited, and apparently in a bewilderment and amaze at the storm that threatened. The rule for the selection had been that the brigadiers and heads of departments were to be Knights Commanders; and all head-officers, and sundry head-quarter favourites, Companions. The claimants who now started forth were the field-officers by brevet: there were only four or five and these of course, from the simple fact of their brevet, were the oldest officers of their class, and much senior to many who were preferred before them. One of them had served nearly forty years in India, and was old enough to have been the father of half the new made knights: he is said to be writing a history of the campaign, and will no doubt make known his grievance. No satisfactory reason was assigned for their being omitted; had they been too numerous, it would have been otherwise, but they were not so.

With the description of the city of Kauboo we close our extracts for this time.

The city and citadel of Kauboo! will be drawn by a hundred artists, and described by a hundred scribblers; and I, the humblest of the latter heard, may pass it over as a very mean town compared with our Indain cities. Not a single building, except the bazzar, was worth visiting. The half-finished tomb of Timour Shah, the present King's father was already a ruin in the decay of the last thirty years of the founder's exile, whose expulsion from Kauboo! had left the work barely half completed: some thousands of blue pigeons and large bats had colonized the clefts and inequalities of the cupola and walls, and "no Imaum's voice was heard from mosque or minaret."

The site of the city is picturesque, and like that of the old city of Kandahar, is at the base and in the hollow of a crescent-shaped mountain, the ridges of which are crested with walls and towers of a very humble order of fortification, probably too extensive as well as too poor to be defended; though the precipitous face of the hill would be somewhat difficult to conquer, if manhood stood sentinel on the summit. There are two openings in this semicircular ridge of hills: one a cleft-like ravine, and through it the Kaubool river runs a very fortuous course into the city; the other is a steep mountain pass, of no great ascent on the one side, or descent on the other: the gorge of the hill has been fortified across, but is of no strength. No city could be more abundantly supplied with sweet clear water; all the handwork and thought of the early ages of this nation appear to have been devoted to the benevolent and utilitarian purposes of economizing every drop of water, and leading their rivers from their upland wellheads through artificial channels into the lower regions, where they are bestowed upon the well-irrigated fields. Not a rivulet is wasted: from the subterranean Kareiz to the floods of the Urgendaub and Turnuck river, mighty and sounding streams in their season, all are under control by judiciously-placed dam-heads, and small canals that wind round the sides of the mountains, apparently at times some hundred feet above the plains they fertilize.

The bazaars of Kaubool are four buildings, about a hundred yards in length, covered over like the nave of a Portuguese church, and about thirty feet high and under fifty broad: the sides are entirely occupied by shops, and the houses two stories high. They are kept swept and watered, and have been a cool resort; but such a camp as ours in the vicinity crowded the city to an extent that made it difficult to force our way through the dense mass of the moving throng struggling forward and backward in this Regent's Street of Kabool. But independent of those buildings, which seem chiefly dedicated to the Russian trade, and where we were shown the goods of Mooskoo and Roos, there were far more extensive covered streets canopied with matting, where the fruiterers exhibited such a display of the bounties of nature as I believe must be unequalled in any part of the globe. No fancy can imagine the piles of the most tempting varieties, beautiful to the eye and fragrant to the smell: heaps of flowers, and huge blocks of ice to cool the draught, and give a zest to the most delicious fruits, which are here accessible to the poorest of Gods creatures, being plentifully poured forth, from an overflowing horn, in the wildest profusion of the most wanton prodigality of nature.

(*To be continued*)

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

AGRA UKHBAR, OCTOBER 3.

From Simla we learn that two Companies of the Nusseeree Battalion, under Lieut. and Adjutant O'Brien, * reached that place on Monday, en route to Got-ghur as a demonstration, in consequence of certain movements (distant they certainly must be) of the Nepaulese. We heard months ago that they had pushed on a detachment to some lake.—*Mansuwara* we believe—but as this advance left them still a very long way on the other side of the snowy range, thoughts of them never once disturbed our slumbers, nor enabled us to add one paragraph to our intelligence department; but now that the authorities at Simla are on the qui vive, 'tis time we should catch and give every passing word. It should seem, that a report has been made to Government of some combination between the Sikh and Goorkha governments, and that the Lahore troops, which lately entered the hill States, trans-Sutlej, are absolutely cutting a road by the valley of that river, to facilitate an incursion of the Nepaulese—whilst as a feint the Nepaulese are marching small detachments towards the snowy mountains, as if they intended to invade our Provinces by the Ruipin Pass; but as it is difficult for an individual traveller to obtain provisions for his followers by this route, it could never be made use of for military purposes. As to the valley of the Sutlej the same difficulty would exist, and if it did not, there could be no object to induce the Nepaulese to invade our only barren, and but for the valetudenarian, almost useless provinces, by a circuitous and difficult road. By such a move they could gain nothing but a loss. Under these circumstances we deem marching a detachment into the interior to be injudicious and premature, as such a measure but excites alarm among our own subjects and induces those adverse to our power, to believe, we apprehend danger from the Nepaulese—a belief that would do much to inspirit the warlike tribes of Sinde, and to instil hope into the breast of every Affghan. We, therefore say, that sending a British detachment three or four marches into the interior, is both weak and injudicious, and will only cause serious inconvenience to our hill ryots and Zemindars, for our readers must bear in mind, that the second Nusseeree Battalion (Goorkhas) was disbanded, or rather drafted into other hill corps on account of Gotghur and the neighbouring districts, not being able to supply a few hundred men with provisions during the winter months, nor to feed them, except at enormous expense in the summer season. Yet this is the route by which we are now told we may expect an enemy. We cannot even as chroniclers of news, digest it, though the preventive measures we have stated, have actually been made. So quick does rumour fly, that this morning's dawk brought us a note from Kurnaul, assigning Simla as the destination of two Regiments warned in that Cantonment for service. It may be so, but until they march for the hills (Simla, we mean,) we will not believe it. Nothing, however, is more likely than that two corps have been put under marching orders at Kurnaul; but we should say their course will be towards Sukkur or Affghanistan.

We have had no late news from Sinde, but the greatest apprehensions are still entertained for the safety of Captain Brown's detachment. In a former notice we mentioned that Captain Brown was a Bengal Officer, in this we were mistaken, as we since heard he belongs to the Bombay Grenadiers. There is, however, an Engineer Officer of this establishment in Sinde, employed as a Political Agent there. It is said, Sir W. Macnaghten feels his position very uncomfortable, and has strongly remonstrated with Government for leaving him in so unprotected a situation.

* Stated Captain McCausland in our last.

CALCUTTA.

BENGAL HURKARU, SEPTEMBER 28.

THE ENRAGED TIGER.—FURTHER ACCOUNTS.—From a report in Friday's *Englishman*, our readers are probably aware of a serious injury done to a poor woman by a tiger in Mirzapore. It appears, that there were two tigers secured in separate cages, belonging to a Baboo Medhoosoodun Doss; and that one of these tigers was intended to have been sacrificed to this goddess Krishnamaie, and in all probability would have been sacrificed, but for the commendable prohibition of the Superintendent of Police. The woman Moonua, who was hurt by one of these tigers, is said to have been somewhat intoxicated upon the occasion, and very foolishly thrust her arm through the bars of the cage to stroke the back of the more ferocious of the two beasts, when the enraged animal seized upon her right arm and tore it dreadfully. Under the humane directions of Manickjee Rustumjee (the son of Rustomjee Cowasjee) the wounded woman was removed by Overseer Tweedale to the Chandney hospital, where, we hear, she still continues in a dangerous state. The next day, Mr. Tweedle made his report to the Chief Magistrate, who, we find, directed an immediate summons to be issued against Mondhoosoodun Coss, the proprietor of the tigers.

ACCIDENTS ON THE RIVER.—On Friday night last, here was great mischief caused among the shipping in the harbour, from the unusual violence of the freshes which have been very impetuous for some days past. The surface of the river, however, did not at all appear to be very rapidly running down that night, from which it is supposed, that the mischief which has been caused is to be attributed to a violent under current, as it is called. There were several vessels that parted anchor and drifted down, going foul of one another, but none experienced more serious injury or damages than the French vessel *Fourville*. She was moored with two anchors and chain cables off Custom-house, when suddenly the strain upon her fell so severely as to cause her cables to part. She drifted downwards, and it was so dark and foggy all round that every endeavour to steer her clear of accidents proved abortive, and she was soon high and dry on the Seebpore sand. In her course, while drifting she had a butt against another vessel in the stream, and altogether the concussions she received, were so violent that some of her spars and rigging, are completely gone, and her stern entirely shattered wheel rudder, poop and all. We applied for more authentic information at the Bankshall, and were referred to a short gentleman, who, however, very politely refused to have any thing to do with the *Harkaru*.

EXTENSIVE SHOE STEALING.—For some time past Begbie and Co. have missed a great quantity of shoes from their establishment, together with other articles; but in spite of every endeavour and enquiry they could never detect the thieves. Mr. Brigham, of the establishment, the other day received private information of some pairs of shoes made by them, being in the shop of a Chinese shoemaker in Cossitollah, by the name of John Sheen. The information was conveyed by a lad who found his *fit* in Sheen's shop. In consequence of this Mr. Brigham proceeded to Sheen's on Friday evening to ascertain the fact, and to his astonishment, saw a number of pairs of shoes, which he immediately recognized as having been made by Begbie and Co. He snatched up twelve of these, shoes, with the intention of taking them to the Police. In this attempt he was arrested by John Sheen, and several other Chinese and Portuguese falling on him and maltreating him in the most shameful manner. He called out for assistance, and though Sheen's shop is immediately under Webbs' fariery, and at but a short distance from Larkin's thannah, yet no effectual assistance arrived. Mr. Brigham, however, at length got free of these fellows, still keeping possession of four shoes with which he went to the Deputy Superintendent of Police, informing him of the matter. Mr. McCann, attended by a constable and guard, immediately came to Sheen's shop and after having captured Sheen and four other Chinese, instituted a strict search for the shoes, which were already removed from the shop. After some difficulty, more than fifty pairs of shoes and leather were found in Mr. Webb's stabling. Twenty-six pairs of shoes, six skins of coloured leather, and four rolls of shoe binding, were identified to belong to Begbie and Co, and the rest has not yet been claimed by any particular parties. The case is pending before the magistrate, Mr. Robison. It should not also be omitted to be mentioned, that a very cunning correspondence was detected by the police people while Sheen and his companions were in the Town Guard. On Saturday morning, some friends of the prisoners applied to be admitted into the guard, as they said they had brought food. The application was granted, accompanied by orders to the guard jameidar to keep a good look out that the usual rules were not broken. A look out was kept, and a piece of plantain leaf, in which sugar had been brought, was taken in consequence of some Chinese characters on it, and a slip of paper with Chinese writing on it enclosed in the centre of a loaf was also taken. This correspondence was afterwards translated,—the writing on the leaf directed attention to the letter in the loaf, and the letter itself was to the effect of putting the prisoners on their guard as to their defence before the magistrate, as also relative to a certain key.

BARQUE BRITANNIA.—This vessel has been obliged to put back from Saugor to Kedgeree, in consequence of the unaccountable refusal of six of the men to work. On the 24th instant, they came aft, and in a resolute tone informed Captain Leith that they had struck work, as they did not think themselves well provided with food. The Captain desired them to go forehead and do their duty and not be guilty of mutiny. They, however, persisted in their conduct and were remonstrated with by the Pilot, but to no avail. The stress of weather being somewhat great at Saugor, and in consequence of these six men having struck work, the Pilot thought it unsafe to Kedgeree, the men in question even refusing to heave up the anchor.

THE AMHERST.—Since our last announcement in regard to this vessel, other arrangements have been made. Captain Lloyd think it most advisable to defer the survey of Cheduba Island till the end of November, in consequence the *Amherst*, as before, will carry stores to Arracan. She starts on the first or second proximo positively.

COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER, SEPT. 28.

We observe that of late there have occurred numerous accidents arising from furious driving. It is time our Magistrates should direct their attention to the matter, and devise such means for the prevention of the same as may, in some measure, remedy the evil. These accidents are commonly imputed to the carelessness of native way-farers, but it will be found, that in the majority of instances the reckless daring of young men is the cause. We are not prepared to offer any suggestions on the subject—but the evil has assumed too formidable an aspect to be longer lightly treated, and loudly calls for the adoption of some preventive measures. Assuredly the lives and limbs of the lieges are more worthy of attention than the frivolities over which magisterial

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energies are not unfrequently frittered away.

The business in Scinde assumes a yet more unfavorable appearance. Instead of a simple detachment from a Regiment, it now appears, by contemporaneous statements, that an entire Battalion, 750 strong with four guns, and 300 irregular horse, were actually defeated—in the pass, and below the pass—with the loss of their artillery and equipage four officers being killed and one wounded, and two hundred sepoys also slain out-right. We live to learn; but it is hard to be obliged to pay for experience at so dear a rate. The fate of Captain Brown's party at Kahun is, we fear, sealed by this most unexpected event. To make matters yet worse, it is said this victory been accomplished by 500 Belochees! Independently of the disgrace, a more unfortunate issue could not well be conceived. Had there been an overwhelming superiority of the enemy, aided by local advantages and opposed to a handful, though we must still have lamented the inconsequence which thus exposed our troops to disaster, we should have wondered less; but that a Battalion, complete in its numbers,—having the aid of cavalry and artillery—should be defeated by a rabble, is one of those extraordinary circumstances which defy expression. There seems to be a fatality attached to our operations in Scinde. Want of precaution caused Lt. Clarke's destruction. The same want has again, and most seriously, heaped disgrace upon our arms: and the worst of it is, that the hostile party has truly achieved a triumph of which, without reservation, he may boast. Reinforcements are announced as pouring in. Will they be in time to save Captain Brown? The mismanagement, in general arrangements, is hardly less blameable, than the gross misconduct exemplified in the defeat sustained by Major Clibborn. Passes may be carried and kept; nor do we suppose that these, in Sarawan, are less approachable than those in the Khybarry mountains, where, despite all local obstructions, a *well led* force did beat the mountaineers to their very hearts content.

COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER, SEPTEMBER 29.

Government bids fair to enrich its coffers by other means than the revenues derived from the soil of the country. In Saturday's issue appeared a letter from Rajah Kistnochunder Behadoor, which will give the uninitated an idea of the way in which John manages to realize his handsome dividends. Here is a zemindary worth 5 lacks of Rs. advertised for sale in order to satisfy the arrears of revenue, which on the day of sale amounted to 25,291 Rs., and because the representative of the zemindar entreats a respite for a few days, he is "fined for every word he utters" and which fines amount to 420 rupees. The farce is then wound up by the Zemindary being put up for sale, and the Government declared the highest bidder in due form for the enormous sum of one rupee. Mr. Taylor is the Acting Collector, who has thus shewn so much zeal for the interests of his master, and we trust it will be properly appreciated when the matter is brought before the proper authorities. It would appear the Collector had some secret hope of participating in the grist he brings to the mill of Government, or why pursue a course far more rigorous than the very rigorous regulations require. The owner on the two previous days of the sale pays into the Collectorate 48,000 Rs. reducing the balance to 25,291, and this, in our opinion, was the best earnest he could offer that the balance would be forthcoming in a day or two. Thus situated he prays for a partial suspension of the sale which the regulations fully authorise,—but instead of acting according to their spirit, he proceeds to the sale *sans ceremonie*. When the representative of the party who was sent to obtain respite, saw the determined spirit in which the Collector refused it, nothing was more natural even in the passive Hindoo, than to indulge in some indignant remarks at this oppressive course or energetically to urge his suit. For this he is severely fined, of the severity of which imposition the official must, however, have been conscious, when two days after he readily and as it appears without solicitation, remits a part thereof. After the sale had taken place, the mooktear is informed he might get the same cancelled if the amount due to government is paid off.

Well, this was done, but the Commissioner Mr. Jackson, to whom the whole matter was submitted for review, with a recommendation from the *fining* Collector, that the sale should be cancelled, thought otherwise and confirmed it. We have not the least doubt that on an appeal being made to Government, the whole proceedings will be reversed; but that does not subject the sufferer the less, in the meantime, to a world of vexation and anxiety. Could the most obdurate and unconscionable creditor perpetrate such a thing without being scouted out of society? And yet such is the effect of the regulations of the East India Company founded on the "equity and good conscience principle." That which is detestable between man and man, must be the same between the Government and the people; and its tendency must be to undermine that, on which the stability of British rule is founded—opinion. The influence which the operation of the pending system of taxation exerts in this country is sufficient to alienate the minds of the people, but if to them be superadded these oppressive acts, well may they wish for the return of Mahomedan rule.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE RIVER.

ENGLISHMAN, SEPT. 29.

We have been given to understand that a number of ladies and gentlemen went down the river on a pleasure party, and that the day before yesterday the budgerow was at anchor off the Botanic Garden, but melancholy to relate that at about 11 o'clock at night the bore came in with such violence that it capsized the budgerow, whilst the people in it asleep. Seven persons, we are told, met with a watery grave amongst whom were two or three ladies; we have been able to learn the name of one only, which is Mrs. Elias. We will endeavour to glean further particulars, and give the account in full.

SERIOUS AFFRAY.

A sporting gentleman in company with two others, the day before yesterday went to the interior of Howrah in the hope of expecting game, and after a whole day's fatigue, getting only a few snipes, they were determined not to go home without atchieving some exploit worth of themselves. They espied some pigs near a hut, and one of them *sans ceremonie* shot one, when the owner immediately mustered a gang of the villagers and approached them, armed with cudgels; they were deaf to the remonstrances of the gentlemen, an offer of the latter of naying for the pig, and were determined to maltreat them. The ringleader who appeared to be the owner of the pig struck one of the gentlemen, and the rest were about to close upon them, but they retreated a few paces, and levelled their pieces at them, warning them at the same time that they would fire if they dared to approach nearer. This had the desired effect, and made the villagers withdraw in double quick time. Thus ended the sport of these worthy sportsmen.

SUDDEN DEATH.

Whilst an East Indian was passing through the Durrumtollah road, the day before yesterday, he suddenly fell down and expired. It appeared that he was in the habit of taking strong narcotics, and died from a fit of applexy.

ENGLISHMAN, SEPTEMBER 30.

We have a letter from Sukkur, dated the 9th instant, giving a very circumstantial account of the unfortunate defeat of the regiment under Major Clibborn. The particulars correspond in all essentials so exactly with the intelligence previously received that there is only one circumstance (and that an important one) which we conceive it necessary to mention as being new to us. The private letter *computes the strength of the attacking party of Beloochees at eight thousand*—whereas previous advices had assigned to them a numerical strength greatly inferior to that of the British detachment. This new feature in the affair is consolatory at all events; —we hope to find it confirmed by future advices.

We have been favoured with the following extracts from letters from Cabul, dated 28th August, and 4th inst., which give some late and interesting information regarding Dost Mahomed, and the operations which have taken place in the neighbourhood of Khooloom:—

Cabool, 28th August 1840.—Dost Mohommed is now between Khooloom and Bamian, and great hopes are entertained of his disposition to place himself within our power. Should his intention be merely to amuse us it is apprehended that he may lay himself out to keep the tribes on the frontier in a state of agitation, by which he may give much trouble, and in winter even venture to visit the interior, during a season when troops cannot keep the field and pursue him. I suspect, however, he is too much embarrassed to play so hardy a game, whilst his wives and children are all secure under British protection in the fort of Ghuznee. They came in about a month ago in company with Zubber Khan, the elder brother: on the arrival of the latter at Urghundah about 20 miles from Cabool, the wives and children were escorted by a Wing of the 35th N. I. to Ghuznee, and Zubber Khan was allowed to take up his residence at a small fort near Cabool, where he lives at perfect liberty.

The Natives of rank in this country say the Dost will come in, for they observe, 'He went to Bokhara and was ill-treated—at Khooloom he has been ill-treated, when he was in power. He fled, he has allowed his family to pass into your hands and what good turn in his fortune, now poor and forsaken, can he possibly expect, that he should act as an enemy towards you?' Nevertheless the situation of the Shah is as precarious, now, as it was on the first day of his arrival: he has not succeeded in gaining the hearts of the people, who are said to be all disaffected towards him, he is looked upon as our King, whom the Affghans are not bound to obey and towards whom rebellion is not at any rate treason. The inhabitants of the hilly tract within 3 marches of Cabool called Kohistan, on hearing that the Shah intended to visit their country, wrote to say, they were displeased with him and would not let him come: this anecdote will give you an idea of the confidence, these people have in the strength of this country and the opinion they hold of the inability of the Government to coerce them. The expectation of Dost Mahomed's intended compliance with our proposition has considerably abated since yesterday, intelligence has been received, that the Meerwalli of Khooloom had raised the border in his favour, and was drawing towards Bamian. It is not improbable that a Regiment will be sent from this: should any expedition be requisite beyond Bamian it would be carried on at a great expense, and it is likely in the end to be fruitless, as the inhabitants of this strong country are to be secured only by the power that can most quickly get among them, and this will not be ours, unless we are prepared to devote an enormous sum of money, without the most shadowy prospect of a return. If the Wali of Khooloom could be induced to act as a well-wisher to Shah Shuja, all would go right, otherwise I fear it is needless to expect that such semi-barbarians as the natives of these hilly regions will be restrained from plotting and acting against the Shah, the moment he is left to poise himself on his own strength, unpropped by our arms; their refusal to receive him now, while we are with him, promises no great civility towards him, when he shall be left alone. If the Government contemplate a withdrawal of the troops from this country in toto, they may prepare to see all the measures up to this period adopted overthrown. Affghanistan has no revenue to support a monarchy, and this defect in the resources of the country is one of the causes of the difficulties against which we are contending. The intelligence received this day is not calculated to improve matters, Afzool Khan, Dost Mahomed's son, is advancing on Bameean, backed, it is said, by 5,000 Osbegs. To meet this body, we shall have first, a native troop of *horse* artillery, *in the midst of mountains*, a weak body of Ghoorkas, a small force, horse and foot of Affghans, and the 35th N. I. which is to march immediately to re-inforce the party; no great dependence is to be placed on the Affghan horse and foot. I hope, however, for good accounts, 10 fine guns, two mortars and 3 lacs of Rupees, would be the prize to the rebels if we should meet with a reverse. All we want are troops; the people would then be ours, but they will side with any one, as soon as with us, and they suspect our weakness, which we can scarcely hide from them. We shall have at Cabool, only the 13th L. I., very weak, the 37th N. I. a battery of 9 guns, and a regiment of Light Cavalry, a corps of Irregular horse, and some raw Affghan levies of horse: there is an Affghan Regiment at Chan Rika the deboucheur of one of the passes into Khorassan. The two Regiments at Kujjah have a great many sick and are very weak; means of transport had been sent to bring them into Cabool, when the affair with the 6 Forts took place and it became unsafe to withdraw them: the transport was brought back without even the sick. The Sikhs are said to be active, with counsel and money in order to frustrate our schemes.

Cabul, 4th September.—'The little fort of Bojeegurh, commanding the main road to Kooloom, from the Kamurd valley, was attacked the other day by a force of Oozbegs under Afzool Khan, one of Dost Mahommed's sons. The assailants, said to have been fifteen hundred or two thousand in number, were beaten off by the few Goorkas who held the place, and by two hundred Affghan cavalry who were encamped outside. The Goorkas gallantly drove the [illegible] from the heights, and the Affghan horse charged the Oozbeg cavalry in the defile, killing forty, and completely dispersing the whole party. They fell back upon Kybuck, a fort seventy miles north of Bojee Gurh, which they had taken (on their advance) from our ally Dada Beg.'

MADRAS.

SPECTATOR, OCTOBER 3.

Lord Elphinstone and suite leave the Hills on the 15th Instant, but as his Lordship takes a tour through Mysore on his way to the Presidency, the time of his arrival here is probably rather uncertain. He will be accompanied we understand by Colonel Cubbon, one of the Mysore Commissioners. The resumption of the business of Government at the Presidency, is fixed, we observe for the 15th.

We have for some time watched with interest the progress of our new Light House, which promises to combine elegance of design with great and acknowledged utility of purpose. It will form when completed, a handsome Doric column standing on a square pedestal flanked by four butresses, with a flight of steps between each, connecting the base of the pedestal with the ground. The light intended to be used is of a novel description, it differs both from the fixed and revolving lights which are commonly employed, the effect being that of the latter, but produced by a *reciprocating*, instead of revolving motion. The result of this plan will be a saving of nearly half the expense, since the rays of light will always be turned towards the sea, instead of one half being uselessly thrown upon the land, as is the case with the revolving light. In this manner the necessity of placing mirrors or lamps on the land side, is completely obviated, and thus the economy of the contrivance. This plan was invented by Captain J. T. Smith, F. R. S., Madras Engineers, the talented Engineer who is now superintending the work, It was submitted to several scientific gentlemen in England, including the Deputy Master, and several elder Brethern of the Trinity House, who after viewing its operation, evinced their entire approbation of the contrivance and the apparatus for carrying it into effect.

We have much pleasure in directing attention, to a letter from a valued Correspondent, pointing out another remarkable instance of public spirit on the part of a Native Gentleman, the Zemindar of Yettiapoorum, who has offered to advance the necessary funds for erecting a bridge across the Chittaur River, on the high road from Palamcottah to Madras. The river is of considerable breadth and depth, and the estimated cost about 15,000 rupees. This noble co-operation of native capital with European skils and intelligence, for the permanent improvement of the country, is deserving of unqualified praise and approbation, and will we hope be marked some honorary testimonial on the part of Government.

The following we understand are the arrangments that have been made for the embarkation of H. M. 55th Regiment. Three Companies with four Officers will embark this morning on board the *Colombo*, and six or seven Officers will leave to day in the *Serigapatam* as passengers, without any of the men. On Tuesday, two more Companies with five Officers will take their departure in the French vessel *Medicis*, whose tender was mentioned in our last. The Head Quarters will remain here till shipping can be obtained, and as the *John Fleming* is daily expected, it is most probable that she will be taken up for the purpose. The Barque *Soundrapoury*, which arrived from China on Tuesday, has also been spoken of for their conveyance.

It is with much regret that we announce the death of Lieut. Colonel R. L. Highmoor, 3d Regt. L, C., which took place (on Thursday we believe) near Arcot. He was proceeding to join at Bangalore, having left the Presidency for that station but a week ago, when he was suddenly and unexpectedly cut off. This casualty promotes Major J. Smith to be Lieut. Colonel, Brevet Captain MacKenzie to be Captain, and Cornet Monckton to be Lieutenant.

The 39th N. I. arrived at Madras yesterday morning, after a very favourable march, during which but little sickness was experienced, and only a single death occurred.

THE ATHENAEUM, OCT. 3.

The Official *Gazette* of yesterday evening contains the following appointments. H. D. E. Dalrymple, Esq. to be a police Magistrate and Mr. C. A. Johnston to be Acturary and Accountant of the Government Bank, and Actuary of the Savings Bank.

The same Journal announces the reteriment from the Service of Surgeon J. G. Malcolmson, M. D., from the 25th of May last.

The 39th Regiment N. I. under the command of Major Taylor, reached the presidency yesterday morning, and is encamped on the western esplanade.

We regret to announce the demise of Lieut. Col. Highmoor of the 2d Lt. Cavalry, at Caverypack on the 10th ultimo. The deceased was on his way to take command of his Regiment at Sholapore, and it is supposed that he was suddenly seized with apoplexy. This casualty promotes Major J. Smith, Captain W. S. Bury, Lieut. S. F. McKenzie, and Cornet J. E. Monckton, of the 2d Cavalry.

Since writing the foregoing, we have received the following particulars of this melancholy event from our Arcot correspondent.

I hasten to communicate to you the death of Lieutenant Colonel Highmoor of the 3d Light Cavalry while on route to Sholapore. He died yesterday at Caverypauk after a few hours illness, at noon. His body was brought into this Cantonment last evening, and was interred this morning with Military honours, 300 men under the Command of Major Lawrence of the 7th Light Cavalry formrugt he firing party. The band of the 8th Light Cavalry attended on the occasion. The pall was supported by the friends of the deceased, and the corpse was followed by all the Officers in the Cantonment. I cannot ascertain the cause of the Colonel's death some say it was fever, others apoplexy.

Our Kamptee Correspondent has sent us, under date the 19th ultimo, the following distressing intelligence from that station.

A most melancholy occurrence took place here last night. Assisant Apothecary O'Brien, lately removed from H. M. 39th Regt. stationed here to H. M. 41st Regt. at Belgaum in consequence of a dispute with Asst. Apothecary Burgess of the former corps, purposed leaving this on the 21st. An improper intimacy with the wife of Burgess was the occasion of O'Brien's removal. Between eight and nine o'clock last night (the night was very dark) O'Brien was seated at a table in his house reading—when he was fired at from the direction of the door, and received a musket ball in his right side. O'Brien's servant immediately ran into the house, and enquired of his master, "who fired the gun?" O'Brien replied "Burgess, has shot me—go and call the doctor." When the doctor came, O'Brien spoke to him and his medical subordinates, but expired within an hour after receiving the wound, Burgess has been taken up on suspicion of having committed the deed, and placed in confinement in the main-guard. His trial is expected to commence in a few days. The prisoner has two children. The deceased was a very fine young man and of a most excellent disposition: he has left two children, both of whom are motherless, under the care of his father-in law at Secunderabad.

I attended poor O'Brien's funaral this evening. Burgess denies having committed the deed. It is said that beside the deceased, no one saw the prisoner do the deed but the deceased's horsekeeper, Previous to his decease, O'Brien told Second Apothecary Theobald and Doctor Macgregor that Burgess was the man who fired the gun. It appears that Burgess knelt down and fired. The horsekeeper was paralysed at beholding him do it, and could neither speak nor give an alarm.

Latest European Intelligence.

SCOTCH REFORMER'S GAZETTE, AUGUST 22.

The Queen.—Her Majesty is in the enjoyment of most excellent health at Windsor Castle. The young Prince of Wales will make his appearance, we hope, in the midst of great rejoicings, before Christmas day.

The King and the Queen of the Belgians are continuing their visit at Windsor Castle. So is Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent. And we notice that the Duke of Wellington was at Windsor, and dined with Her Majesty and her Royal Guests, and with Lord Melbourne too, and we are always extremely glad to see such excellent company together.

Lord John Russell.—This noble Lord is now on a visit to his relatives in the north of Scotland. He is at the Doune of Rothiemurchus, the seat of the Duchess of Bedford. It has been proposed, we understand, to invite his Lordship to a public dinner in this city. Nothing could be so proper. For, take him all in all, Lord John Russell has probably done more to advance the cause of civil and religious liberty, not merely in this kingdom, but over the whole world, than any other statesman of the day.

We rather think, however, that the citizens of Edinburgh will first claim the honour of inviting the noble Lord to the capital. But either Glasgow or Edinburgh may be proud, and both cities may well vie with each other in having this illustrious man amongst them.

France.—There is a war of *words* between the two countries; but it will not, we hope, be carried any further in our day and generation. The governments of France and England will think long and seriously before coming to *blows*; but if blows once begin, John Bull will not be the first to cry *Pecavi!*

Her Majesty's Government are very properly taking all due precautions, both as regards the Army and the Navy. So that if the worst comes to the worst, England will stand prepared.

THE KING AND QUEEN OF THE FRENCH AT BOULOGNE.

GLOBE OFFICE, LONDON,
HALF-PAST THREE O'CLOCK, WEDNESDAY.

We have just received the following communication:—

Calais, August 18.—The King, Madame Adelaide, their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Nemours, the Princess Clementine, the Dukes of Aumel and of Montpensier, accompanied by the Ministers of War, of the Marine, and of the Interior, embarked at Eu, the 16th instant, at twelve at night, their intention being to touch at Boulogne, which her Majesty the Queen was to reach by land.

The weather having become very stormy, the Veloce, after having tried to enter the harbour of their destination, was obliged to make for Calais. At two o'clock of the afternoon of the 17th the Royal steamer was in sight of the latter port, and guns were fired to announce the arrival, and to signal a pilot. At half-past two the vessel was threading the Channel, when the violence of the waves and wind bore her away on the works of the new jetty, where she grounded in a situation of imminent peril, after experiencing some damage in her hull.

As soon as it was possible to effect a debarkation, the King ordered all on board to be landed, and determined to remain the last on deck.

The inhabitants of the place, who thronged the shore, received the august travellers with an enthusiasm of devotion proportioned to the imminence of the danger, and the intense anxiety which they had experienced on beholding it.

The King declined entering his carriage, and traversed on foot and without escort the assembled crowd, amidst the most cordial acclamations.

At half-past three his Majesty, the Princes, and the Ministers passed the review of the National Guards and the troops. He testified the pleasure he experienced at the loyal manifestations of the National Guards.

At five the Queen was seen coming by land from Boulogne, in the anxious hope of beholding her family, which was known to be exposed to the dangers of the stormy elements. Her interview with her family, amidst thousands of spectators, was affecting in the extreme. An hour later the town parted with its august guests, who left for Boulogne.

The French Ambassador has returned to London, and gone on a visit to the Queen at Windsor Castle. This looks well.

THE NEW AGITATION.

"Off with his head,—so much for Palmerston!"

The Atwoods are all clever and all cracked, Russia and the Currency being the touchstones that bring the family peculiarity to light. But of all the "cracks" ever made in mortal man, that which disfigures the head piece of Mr. Charles Atwood must evidently be the most remarkable in depth and width. His descent upon Birmingham rivals that of Louis Napoleon upon Boulogne; and seems to have met (and merited) pretty nearly the same success. Lord Palmerston and Louis Philippe have escaped alike unscathed from the tempest that menaced their devoted heads; and the world is left to wonder how it is possible that men fulfilling the ordinary duties of life with some appearance of common sense, should

"Play such fantastic tricks before high Heaven,"

without the fear of Hanwell before their eyes.

We have neither time nor space to waste upon Mr. Atwood's two hours' speech at Birmingham, which, in spite of Mr. Urquhart's *facts*, and Mr. Monteith's friendly hints, seems to have produced nothing but an impression of insufferable todiousness upon the minds of all who were doomed to listen to this story without an end." Lord Palmerston who has been so often reproached in Parliament with listlessness and neglect, must have been astonished to learn from Mr Atwood the activity and magnitude of the treasonable designs, in which he is accused of being engaged.

"Why man, he, doth bestride the narrow world
Like a Colossus, and we petty men
Walk under his huge legs and peep about
To find ourselves dishonourable graves!"

This is the sole resource of unhappy England, betrayed by her Foreign Minister, with Queen, Lords, and Commons to boot—all sold to Russia—the willing tools of the Czar, without a hope of salvation, even from the working classes, to whose patriotism, Mr. C. Atwood has so fruitlessly appealed! The Chartists themselves—those at least who do not wear golden spectacles for the occasion, like Cardo, and one or two others, who acted as paid bottleholders to the agitators of the north—saw the absurdity of the crusade in which they were invited to take part. Warned by the *Birmingham Journal*, which gave them, on Saturday, some admirable advice, and led by Mr. Collins, whose recent liberation enabled him upon this occasion, to take an active part in saving the credit of his native town, they declined any participation in a scheme which was as unintelligible to them as to us. They will agitate for the charter, but

not for Lord Palmerston's head, and Mr Atwod must now carry his coals back to Newcastle, having little prospect in the south of blowing them into a flame. —*London Weekly Chronicle.*

THE PEERAGE AND THE GRAVE.

We have no wish to disparage the services of Mr. Poulett Thomson, who has been both judicious and successful hitherto, in his management of Canadian affairs; but we could not read, upon the same day, the tidings of his elevation to the Peerage, by the title of Baron Sydenham of Sydenham and *of Toronto*, and the account of the melancholy ceremony which consigned the remains of Lord Durham to the grave—without comparing the fate, and the merits, of these two men, upon whose destinies Canada has exercised so opposite an influence in life.

There can be just as little doubt that Lord Durham's days were shortened by the anguish and mortification which his high spirit endured, when thwarted in Canada at the very moment that his measures were about to be crowned with success, as there is, that it is to Lord. Durham that his successor is indebted for the peaceful triumph which he has achieved. Nor ought it, in justice to grant any longer amongst us, to be unknown that in all his first acts—in the choice of his measures, and the selection of his friends—Mr. Thompson was guided by Lord Durham's advice. He knew nothing of Canada, but he had the wisdom, when he accepted his present appointment there, to throw himself upon Lord Durham without reserve; and though there were circumstances that might have justified some coldness—some resentment even—upon Lord Durham's part, they were all cast aside, and forgotten, in an ardent desire to promote the public good.

Every species of information was given to the new Governor General with a generous alacrity incomprehensible to a little mind: and, up to the moment of his departure from England, Mr. Poulett Thompson may be said to have commanded Lord Durham's time. We say this to the honour of both, not in disparagement of the one—for no man rejoiced more sincerely than Lord Durham at the realization by his successor of his own designs.

It was such traits as these in Lord Durham that stamped him, in our judgment, as a great man. He may have had his faults, but they were the faults of a generous and ardent mind. The universal sympathy evinced at his funeral throughout his native county, proves that he was best loved where best known; for where there is no longer anything to hope, or to fear, few come to swell a pageant, who do not honour and mourn for the man,

TRIAL OF LOUIS NAPOLEON.

The French papers state that workmen are already employed in preparing the Chamber of Peers for the trial of Prince Louis Napoleon. The arrangements are to be the same as those for the trial of the affairs of May 12.—"Prince Louis." says the *Gazette des Tribunaux.* "on arriving at the Conciergerie, was evidently much depressed in mind. His face was pale, and his whole person betrayed great prostration of strength. Immediately on alighting in the court-yard of the Prefecture, he was conducted into the Conciergerie, and laced in the room which five years ago was occupied by Fieschi. He has three keepers over him, with orders not to quit him night or day."

A letter from Boulogne, of Thursday's date, says that most of the prisoners confined in the citadel were sent off for Paris the preceding night, in diligences, under a strong escort. Captain Crow and some of the men of the City of Edinburgh were also removed from the citadel, where they have hitherto been confined. "Three of the invading party escaped, and have not yet been apprehended, viz, the Vicomte de Querrelles, Colonel Vaudrey, and Forestier. Among the prisoners are no less than twenty-two domestic servants, three Poles and four people belonging to Boulogne, None of the latter however, are persons of any note or consequence.

Scotch Reformers' Gazette, August 29.

FRANCE—CONTINUED PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.

The Paris Papers of Saturday continue to be occupied almost exclusively with the affairs of the East, the Treaty of the 15th of July, and the probabilities which they perceive of a general war; but the tone of the greater number of them has become much modified. The "very distinguished reception" which the letters from London of Thursday stated had been accorded to M. Guizot at Windsor had also, at the commencement of business on the Bourse, a favourable effect; but towards the conclusion of business a re-action took place, and prices fell below those of the preceding day.

In the meanwhile preparations for war are stated by the French Journals to be pushed with activity. The *Constitutionnel*, in adverting to the possibility that France might be engaged in hostilities, states that she has at her disposal a million of soldiers—that is, in addition to the standing army of 350,000 men, "a reserve of 700,000 men who had served since 1830, and who are still susceptible of being called into service." A Lyons Paper states, that 400 seamen (from the merchant service) had been ordered to join the Royal navy (at Toulon).

The provincial journals, particularly those on the north eastern frontier of France, had caught the tone of their Paris brethren, and were preaching war in the most inflammatory language. Administration of the Marine in Bordeaux had ordered the enlistment of a number of anchor-smiths now wanted in the harbour of Rochefort. In Havre, a number of operatives of every description, required by the navy department, were to have embarked for Brest on Saturday.

On the whole (says the *Times*), we nevertheless repeat, appearances were on Saturday deemed more favourable for the continuance of peace than on any day of the last week.

The King was expected in Paris on Saturday night or Sunday morning, and it was expected that the mobilization of the National Guard and a further demand for credit would appear as ordonances.

German Papers speak of an interview between the Kings of Prussia and Saxony at Palnitz, a name of ominous memory.

THE DUTCH NAVY.

The *Observateur* of Brussels gives the following account of the navy of Holland:—"The navy in our ships would be able to blockade Toulon so commission is composed of 9 frigates, of which 3c are used as guardships; 9 corvettes, 1 of which is used as a naval school; 12 brigs, 1 of which is used also as a naval school; 25 gun-sloops, 4 armed steamers, 2 transports, and a demonstration-ship, attached to the naval institution of Medemblick. The vessels not in commission are 8 ships of the line of which 5 are finished, and 7 are building, 9 corvettes, of which 4 are finished, 2 are building, and 3 are employed as hospital ships; 9 brigs, of which 4 are finished, and 5 are building; and 68 gun-boats. The total, therefore, is 8 ships of the line, 21 frigates, 15 corvettes, 21 brigs, and 95 gun-boats. The crews in active service amount to 5 000 men; the officers of the fleet are 472 in numbe . The number of marines in the different ports is 383. The ship-wrights and others employed in building and fitting out at Amsterdam, Willemvoord, Rotterdam, Helvoetsluys, and Flushing, amount to 2,098. The budget of the navy is 5 250,000 Dutch florins. The Dutch have not one three-decker, and their largest ships of the line are of 84 guns. The officers are composed of three vice-admirals, 7 rear-admirals. 23 full captains, 40 lieutenant-captains, 82 full lieutenants, 172 lieutenants of the second class, 79 midshipmen, and 66 surgeons."

TOO MUCH CHURCH.

Sir Robert Inglis thinks the English people have not one half enough of Church—the Duke of Wellington, upon the contrary contends that the Church possesses ample wealth to meet all emergencies. Be this as it may, the people are deciding for themselves, and the Tory Journals, under the management of High Churchmen, are dying like rotten sheep. Read the following obituaries:

The Tory papers are rapidly giving up the ghost—the *Chester Gazette* after four years' existence, expired last week, in consequence, says the *Chester Chronicle*, of being "overlaid by too much Church." The *Bath Post*, alias the *Somersetshire Constitutional*, alias the *Taunton Conservative*, expired on Saturday last, from the same disease as the *Chester Gazette*. A local paper says:—Shortly after its birth, it was taken under the auspices of several dignitaries of the Church, who appointed a certain baronet as its wet-nurse, assisted in its lactessant duties by a son of Mars, who, although acting in a subordinate capacity, was considered as the *Major* nurse maid. The seeds of its dissolution were sown by its being confined under the petticoats of Mother Church."

Naval & Military Gazette, August 22.

British Expedition to Syria.—The blow is struck. Two thousand British troops have been ordered to Syria. Sir C. Smith is to have the command. Major Gordon Higgins commands the Artillery. The expedition sails from Gibraltar, and the troops composing it are to be drafted from Ireland! Our intelligence is positive, and may be relied on with the utmost confidence.—*Dublin Evening Mail.*—An expedition under the command of Colonel Sir Charles Smith is organizing at Gibraltar, to consist of the 33 l Reg, a company of Artillery, and another of Artificers, and a frigate had been ordered to prepare to receive those troops on board. Their destination is unknown; some say that they are to be conveyed to Barcelona or Mahon, and others to the coast of Syria.—*El Castellano.*

A Note of Preparation.—A correspondent at Waltham Abbey informs us that the government after allowing the powder mills at that place (the only government powder mills) to remain for several years in a very dilapidated state, have recently sent orders that they should be restored to full efficiency in the shortest possible time. In consequence of this order new machinery is in course of being fitted up. Our correspondent adds that on Monday last an order was received for the manufacture of a large quantity of cannon powder with the utmost despatch. He also says that the small-arm department at Enfield Lock is in full employment.—*Post.*

On the approaching interesting occasion of our beloved Sovereign's accouchement, it is suggested as a boon which would be gratefully received, and at the same time a measure which would be beneficial to the Service, that an amnesty should be granted to all deserters from the Army who should surrender within a given period. Many, induced by some trivial cause to desert, have since sorely repented it, and would gladly give themselves up; by which means several valuable subjects might be recovered: and even a saving of expense might accrue by furnishing to such as were found inefficient, a protection from further molestation.

Another measure, for the justice of which we have frequently contended, has just been accomplished, in accordance with the recommendation of the Naval and Military Commission; namely, the restoration of the gallant Officers who had been passed over in the flag promotions, to their proper position on the list. The obnoxious Order in Council was promulgated at the time the late King was Lord High Admiral, and has been ever since a cause of bitter complaint and remonstrance on the part of those gallant officers who from circumstances they could not avert, came under its provisions.

We learn with much regret, that at a season when the French are making such exertions at Toulon, to equip four ships of the line, and to put their Mediterranean fleet on an equality with our own in point of numbers, the *Belleisle* has been found so defective as to oblige the Admiral to order her home for repairs. The mortification of her gallant Commander, whose zeal has been so often manifested, must be great, that any occasion should render it necessary for him to leave the station at a crisis like the present when circumstances may arise to bring about a collision between the fleets of England and France; and we doubt not but the needful repairs will be performed with every celerity that skill and activity can effect. Should they be found great, it is probable the officers and ship's company will be turned over to another vessel.

Would it not be well to increase the establishment of Malta Dock-yard, and give to that arsenal and Gibraltar greater facilities for making repairs? for from hence forth, so long as the French retain Algiers, the Mediterranean will become the principal theatre of Naval operations in case of war, and by the aid of steam vessels (forming better eyes to the fleet than frigates), our ships would be able to blockade Toulon so closely, as to prevent the possibility of the French putting to sea, unless resolved on fighting their way.

PARLIAMENT.

THE RUSSIANS AT KHIVA.

August 6.—Sir J. C. Hobhouse, in answer to a question from M. Hume, whether government had received any accounts confirming the news of the Russian expedition against Khiva having arrived there in considerable force, with artillery, and also of their having extended their movement as far as Bokhara, said he did not believe a single syllable of the report in question. Rumours to that effect had reached Bombay, but they were wholly improbable, unless these troops and cannon had dropped down from the skies. He had other means of knowing, however, that the reports in question were false. Captain Abbott, an English officer, who had left Khiva at a period subsequent to that of the supposed arrival of the Russians, stated that no such arrival had taken place; and further, he had come by way of St. Petersburgh in company with the Russian General who was to have commanded the expedition, had it been able to reach Khiva. But it was not able to do so, and after two or three marches it returned to Orenburg. He might also add, that he had received that morning a letter from Herat to the same effect.

FOREIGN RELATIONS—IMPORTANT DECLARATION OF MINISTERS.

Mr. Hume then called the attention of the House to the state of our foreign relation, as regarded France and the Egyptian question. He referred to several despatches as proving that Mehemet had been recognised by us as Governor of Syria, and contended that if the British authorities there had been stirring up rebellion under the sanction of Lord Ponsonby at Constantinople, they were not warranted in so doing. The honourable gentleman then called the tatention of Lord Palmerston to a letter from Alexandria of the 23d July, in which it was stated that the writer had just seen a naval officer, who had arrived in the "Alecto," from Beirout, who informed him that Captain Napier of the "Powerful" had said, that if he had arrived there in time he would have prevented Mehemet Ali's troops from landing. He (Mr. Hume) could not believe that orders could have been given to the commander of any British ship to interfere in such a manner, and thus to commence hostilities at a time when our relations with France were in so unsettled a state. The honorable gentleman wished also to know whether the convention alleged to have been concluded between England, Austria, Prussia, and Russia, had actually been signed, and whether the noble lord would have any objection to lay a copy of it on the table. The principle of non-interference was the pivot on which all our foreign policy turned, and he did not like to see England about to join the Holy Alliance to the exclusion of France, that friendly power with whom she had settled the Belgian question. An offer had been made by Mehemet Ali which would have procured peace but for the interference of the four powers; the offer was to give up Candia with other possessions, except Syria, as he found that it was necessary to the security of Egypt. The honourable gentleman concluded with moving that an humble address be presented to her Majesty, praying that she would be graciously pleased to direct to be laid before the House copies of any conventions entered into between the four Great Powers—namely, Austria, Russia, Prussia, and this country, with reference to the affairs of Turkey.

Lord Palmerston said, the Russian expedition did not reach Khiva, but on their advance they met with so many difficulties in their way that they were obliged to return to the sea of Aral. With respect to Syria, the noble lord contended that his hon. friend had drawn an erroneous conclusion from the documents to which he had referred. His hon. friend had spoken as if Egypt was regarded by this country as an independent state; whereas our Consul-General in Egypt acted and was appointed under an exequatur from the Sultan as Sovereign of Egypt and Turkey, and therefore it was the Sultan, and not Mehemet Ali, was regarded by this country as Sovereign of Egypt. The revolt, as it had been termed, in Syria, took place against the local authorities now in possession of the country, and was not a revolt against the Sovereign. He could also assure his hon. friend that whatever might have been the causes of the revolt, it was not caused by the instigation of British authorities or by British officers. "Lord Ponsonby, soon after the news of it reached him, sent his dragoman, Mr. Wood, to Beirout, to report on what was occurring there. He went there in June, and on his arrival on the coast, he very properly did not land at Beirout, for by doing so he would have exposed himself to insult and danger, as the Egyptian army was committing every kind of atrocity and outrage in that place and in the country, but he elsewhere got every kind of information that he could on the subject, and after a short time he returned to Constantinople? With respect to Captain Napier he could assure his hon. friend that he had, been misinformed. Although Captain Napier had been ordered to that spot, it had been only with the view of protecting British property and interests. It was true that being there, Captain Napier did address himself to the Egyptian commander, and urged him to put a stop to that scene of devastation, of crime and of outrage, occasioned by the troops under his command. He stated that, without saying whether the instructions of those who had risen for the Sultan were right or wrong, the commander of the Egyptian forces could not be justified in carrying on his proceedings against these people with so much barbarity; and he added, that if a stop was not put to these proceedings, he would inform Mehemet Ali of the acts of atrocity and outrage that had been committed in his name by which the whole country was destroyed, and thousands of women and children, who could have taken no part in the rising, were made to perish. The answer of the commander of the Egyptian army was, that it was the insurgents that had set fire to and destroyed the neighbouring villages and crops; but he (Viscount Palmerston) had the satisfaction to believe that the urgent recommendations of Captain Napier had been the means of putting a stop to scenes of this horrible nature. With respect to the convention, that had been entered into was certain, but it was not completed till ratified by each of the powers that was a party to it, and until then it could not be made public, or laid before Parliament. He had not, however, the slightest doubt that it would be ratified. He denied that there was any disposition on the part of the government of this country to abandon the alliance or intimate connexion which existed with France, and to which he had always attached the greatest importance, knowing, as he did, how beneficial it was to the two countries, and how essential it was for the preservation of the peace of Europe—(cheers)—and although upon this particular subject there had been some, he trusted unimportant differences—for no doubt there had been some difference of opinion—for that power did not assist in the late convention; yet he spoke with hope and confidence that he did not believe that this could operate on the good feelings which existed between the two countries, and that it would not interfere with those long-enduring and lasting interests which should connect France and England together, and that it could not lead to any permanent hostile feeling between two great nations which had so many interests in common—on the contrary, so far from any abandonment of France, he could repeat what had been stated elsewhere, that he was happy to say that in these proceedings no concealment had been practised towards France. His lordship then gave a minute account of what had taken place with reference to the question, and showed that the treaty was in accordance with the principles on which France professed to act. His lordship observed that, by giving Syria to Mehemet Ali, he would have constant means of access to some of the most vulnerable parts of the Turkish empire. This would lead Turkey to throw herself on Russia. As to the treaty of Unkiar Skelessi, he could tell his hon. friend that Russia had stated that other powers had mistaken her intentions with respect to that treaty, and that in signing it she had not been actuated by any selfish or exclusive views, and she would consent, if the other powers of Europe would join with her, and the position she held with reference to this treaty between herself and Turkey, that she would not renew it, as she did not wish to have any exclusive control in the matter. Therefore, the policy of her Majesty's government and the other powers led to a distinct understanding that the separate treaty between Russia and Turkey should expire, and should not be renewed. His lordship concluded by observing that "when the convention was published, and her Majesty's ministers were enabled to lay before the House the negotiations that had been carried on, and the reasons which had influenced them, and the motives which impelled them in the course which they had thought it to be their duty to pursue on this subject, he felt assured that not only England but Europe at large would admit that the line of policy that had been adopted and carried out was the best calculated to put a stop to those unhappy scenes in the Levant, which, if allowed to continue, must be destructive to the peace of Europe." In reply to some remarks from Mr. Leader, his lordship added that he would assure the House there was no want of courtesy whatever towards France in the manner in which the negotiations had been carried on. During the course of eight or ten months France had been repeatedly told it was the desire of the other powers to act in concert with her in the matter. but that if it should turn out that there was such a difference of opinion as to the measures to be adopted, that it would be impossible for France to associate herself with the other four powers, that then, and in such case, if the other four powers should come to an understanding, France must not be surprised if they acted without her. Now this had been told France over and over again. In the course of the negotiations there were projects and counter-projects put forth between France and the other powers. One proposed a plan which France objected to; another plan was proposed to which this country dissented; and then the British government offered a middle course. To this also France would not agree, and then two or three months before the convention was signed, a distinct arrangement was proposed to France, setting forth the limits to which the four powers would go in the direction France desired, and in which they desired her co-operation. After two months' consideration and deliberation, the French government stated reasons (into which it was not necessary that he should enter) why she could not be a party to it. The four powers then determined, in accordance with the declaration they had made to France, to join in carrying that arrangement into effect.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE EXTRA,

Bombay, Friday Evening 16th October 1840.

We hasten to lay before our readers an Extra of "THE CANTON PRESS" of the 1st of August, received by the *Rose*, from China 28th July and Anjeer 3rd Sept. containing an account of the taking of the Island of Chusan, and the operations of the Fleet. The first blow is struck and happily may it prove an earnest of future success.

CANTON PRESS EXTRA, AUGUST 1.

Through the kindness of friends we are enabled to give a great many interesting details, concerning the taking of Chusan, and we hasten to bring them before our readers in an extra. We have seen a good many letters from Chusan but the communication from X., and the extracts we publish contain, we think, pretty nearly all that is at present known of the affairs of the north. Some letters we have seen speag of the Island of Chusan as being extremely fertile, with beautiful scenery, and cultivated al over. The population seems to be chiefly agricultural, nor does there appear to be any town or even village of any importance, with the exception of Tinghae. The population is distributed in small hamlets of from five to twenty or thirty houses. The produce of the island seems to be chiefly grain, the crop which would fall in the middle of August. Each hamlet cultivated a small patch of tea, apparently for home consumption only. Very little live stock was found on the island.

The Chinese government seems to be by no means inclined to accede to the demands of the English, in fact they have hitharto refused receiving all written communications, and should their disposition not change, it may be expected that a long time will elapse before a regular trade with this country can again be carried on.

Chusan, 18th July, 1840.

On the first we were at anchor at Buffalo island, whither we have got without any accident, but from there to Chusan-harbour there were a good many. such as carrying away jibboom, ships fating foul of each other, etc. In the channel into Chusan harbour there is a rock under water in the middle of a very narrow passage (which Horsburgh mentions in his directory) but the charts are not to be depended upon. The *Atalanta* steamer with Capt. Ross was sent in to survey it, and in running in under easy steam, wont right on top of it, but without sustaining injury. The next morning the same vessel towing the *Wellesley* got on top of it again, and the *Wellesley* after her; both got off easy without any damage. They then stationed two boats, one on the rock, and the other on the point to the eastward of it, for the transports to pass between. We got in here on the evening of the 4th with all the men of war. The Commodore sent for the mandarines of the junks and troops on board of the *Wellesley*, and demanded the surrender of the Island, but they told him they would not do so, but make every resistance in their power to prevent him from taking it. He then gave them till noon next day, and when the time had expired, he fired one shot at the mandarin house, which was immediately returned from all the junks, and the guns they had mounted facing the town, which was a signal for the whole of the men of war to open their fire on them, and it was a capital sight, for in two minutes, junks, guns, and the whole of the fortified place were deserted, and soldiers flying in all directions, (they were not very numerous outside the city.) The troops were then immediately landed and found the city not surrendered, so waited till the artillery was landed and drawn up before the walls before the outskirts of the place were taken charge of. The Chinese fired one or two shots at them, which were returned by some shots and shells from four pieces that were landed, which must have astonished them a little, as they werethrown beautifully right amongst the soldiers on the walls. The next morning, when making preparations to storm it, it was found deserted, not only by the mandarines but all the inhabitants, so they had only to walk in and take possession. It is a strong place, and if well fortified, would have given us some trouble; but they had only a few old guns in it. There is one very fine long brass gun made by Richard Phillips in 1601, but the Chinese were so frightened they did not fire it, although it was pointed right at the *Alligator*, and would have done her some harm, as it had a tremendous charge in it. The Admiral did not arrive till the next day—one of the Steamers went out for him, and left the *Melville* outside, but sent the steamer out for her two or three days after, and in coming in run upon the sunken rock, and knocked a hole in her bottom; they, are now discharging all their guns and stores and going to heave her down, pumps constantly going to keep her free. The *Blonde* frtgate, in coming up, went into Amoy with some instructions from the Admiral. & on sending a boat on shore with a flag of truce she was fired at, so the boat returned, and they canonaded the city and forts for two hours, and then left them all knocked in pieces. On her arrival here she was sent in company with the *Queen Convay*, *Cruiser*, and *Algerine*, to the city of Ningpo-foo with a chop to the Emperor for the mandarines to forward to him, and if they would not do so, they intended to level the city. But I suypose they were afraid of getting the same benefit as Chusan, so immediately promised to forward it, and supply the men of war with anything they wanted. No one knows what is going on, except the Nobs here, so we can only make surmises. But I think the Admiral will get no satisfaction till he gives them a good thrashing. As for Chusan, the report is that the Emperor says we can keep it, and has cut off all communication with it and the rest of the empire, but I think this a mere report. There were not more than 30 or 40 men killed at Chusan. The troops were all landed the first day, but the 49th has been sent back on board again; all the other troops are on shore, except some of the 18th which arrived only a few days ago in the *Bremer* and *Allalevie*. Brigadier Burrell, has been appointed Governor of Chusan, and has taken up his quarters in the head mandarin house; there have also been made a good many other appointments. I have no more at present to say about Chusan, except that we have very pleasant weather here.

Extracts from a latter dated Chusan, 11th July. "There are sentries posted all round the City, and no one can enter without a pass, neither are the people allowed to take out their property as it is impossible to tell whether the actual owners, come for it or not. We have been doing everything in our power to induce the people to return to the city, but at present have not succeeded. They are dreadfully frightened, and the contrast is very great compared with their former behaviour. They now, instead of abusing us, and pelting us with stones, actually tremble when they see a foreigner, and make all sorts of salams.

"The Governor of the city of Tinghae received a shot in the thigh which killed him on the spot, and the people say that is the reason why the city was given up. The number of war-junks taken, and none escaped, I should suppose to be about thirty.

The harbour, though small, is good and sheltered from all winds; 60 sail of vessels might ride here well, but the entrance is bad, on account of very deep water, and strong tides and eddies rendering the ships quite unmanageable.

"Several Opium-vessels are lying outside, but the Admiral will not allow them to come into the harbour."

"These islands are very beautiful, and populous: much trade must pass through the numerous channels, but they are now completely deserted, and of the myriads of fishing junks which met us upon our arrival, not one is now to be seen; the arrangements made by our authorities do not appear to have given confidence to the natives, and the mandarins are fulminating edicts all over the islands."

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS,

Dear Sir,

The long looked for steamer from Chusan arrived last night, and having received by her several letters from gentlemen in the fleet, I have gleaned a few items of intelligence for you, which may be interesting to your distant readers.

It appears that H. M. S. *Wellesley* 74, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore Sir Gordon Bremer and the portion of the expedition which left these waters on the 24th of June arrived in Chusan harbour and cast aochor before Tinghae, the capital, in the afternoon of the 4th July. That some evening the Commodore held a conference with several of the principal Chinese civil and military officers when a very few words were sufficient to explain how the case stood. They were told that the British forces had come to Chusan with the intention of immediately taking possession of the place, the government of which Sir Gordon Bremer required them to resign into his hands without making resistance, as that would only increase their difficulties and bring evil upon an unoffending and quiet people, who would have every protection for person and property afforded them under the British flag. The Mandarins declined giving any dafinite answer held a consultation on shore, telling the Commodore that a surrender of the place without a blow would most certainly cost them their heads, but they would communicate the result of their deliberations to him during the night. At daylight next morning (no letter having been received from the authorities on shere) preparations for war were distinctly visible from the ships, but Sir Gordon Bremer, unwilling to drive matters to extremities, and hoping to effect his object without having recourse to hostilities, waited till noon before making any demonstration. One o'clock came, but no answer from the Mandarins. To wait longer was useless. A shot was fired over the town from the *Wellesley*, which was answered from the walls and a fleet of war junks in the Bay. Another shot from the flag ship gave the signal to engage, when a few broadsides from the men of war laid all opposition low. The Marines and a detachment of military were then landed, who immediately took possession of the suburbs, and the British standard was planted on the hights above the City under a Royal salute. Thus fell Chusan on Sunday the 5th of July, and one more settlement in the far east was added to the British Crown. On landing, the troops found the suburb almost entirely deserted by the inhabitants, who had fled in consternation so soon as the firing commenced, and taken refuge in the town which is situated about a mile inland, and which it was expected would have to be taken by storm, the next morning, as it is surrounded by a canal and strong wall; but when the soldiers marched up on the 6th, it also was found abandoned, by all but *one man* who was holding up a board with this inscription. "Save us "for the sake of our women and children." It is needless to say that he *was* saved, and through him every encouragement given to the people to return to their homes. A fire broke out unfortunately the following morning in the lower town, but through the exertions of the troops was soon got under, and order restored in the place. When the steamer left on the 21st all was quiet, but no disposition shewn on the part of the natives to return to their former abodes. Colonel Burrell of the 11th Royal Irish had been appointed Governor of Chusan. The island is represeated as most fertile, well watered and cultivated in every direction, and a delightful climate. It would appear to have been densely populous, and it is to be hoped that the natives will ere long take courage and come back to live among the red bristled barbarians, for all those who remain are, it seems, most friendly and accommodating to the new-comers. Provisions not very plentiful at present. The Admiral and Capt. Elliot had been at Ningpo, where I hear the Mandarins refused to receive and forward the Secretary of State's communication to the Peking Government, and they were about to proceed north when the *Enterprize* left. At Amoy the Chinese had fired on a flag of truce from the *Blonde* Frigate, which led to the destruction of the Forts at the entrance of the harbour there. Ningpo is blockeded, and another squadron had gone to blockade the Yang tse kiang leading to Nanking.

We have now commenced the war against China, but where and when will it end? No one that I have seen letters from, seems to expect a settlemen, of affairs this season. The monsoon will turn at gainst us in a couple of moths more, and then-where are we?

Your's truly,

X.

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